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WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH. AND BEVERLEY TUCKER

FEBRUARY 9, 1855.

20 O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized age

23- All letters on business should by addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

"PASSAGE OF THE VIRGINIA SCRIP

We are much gratified to hear that the House on yesterday, by a vote of nearly two to one, passed the above bill. It will be cheering news, to a large number of holders of land warrants -descendants of revolutionary officers and soldiers-to know that they are at last about to receive the benefits of the law which was passed 31st August, 1852, which have been thus long withheld, in a great measure, by a construction given to that act by the Commissioner of the Land Office. The bill just passed is an amendment to the act of 1852, and is intended to remove all doubt as to the true intention of that act. Strange as it may appear, the bill was vigorously opposed; the vote, however, is a sufficient comment on the opposition. Judge Caskie was the patron of the bill. The subject having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which he is a member, and by that Committee placed in his charge, it became his duty to explain, and sustain it. This duty, as we learn from those who were present, was performed in his usually clear, happy, and able manner, which satisfied every one who heard him of the "justice of the cause." His personal popularity, aided much in compassing his object. He was sustained by the members of his Committee, and the entire Virginia delegation, all of whom met the just expectations of every Virginian. Virginia, it is known, had made solemn promises to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution; and when she ceded some 170,000,000 of acres of land to the United States, she stipulated only for the redemption of the pledges she had made: to perform which, has required comparatively an inconsiderable number of acres. And the bill which has just passed the House, which is to be a final settlement of the matter, will probably not require over 300,000 acres. We cannot doubt that the Senate will

A NEW QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE. We do not know what time will bring about

immediately pass the bill.

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in reference to the ultimate result of the struggling European powers; we are yet unable to see whether the palms of victory are blooming for the Allies or for Russia, or on which side the weeping willow bends its boughs. However, the day must arrive when some decisive action will take place, and when the flourish of trumpets will be heard; and then the question still will be-is this the end or the beginning of the war? Such contests, involving as they do so many questions, some of which are of vital importance, do not terminate in a year or two. If we look at the wars which were none lasted less than seven years, and some reached over thirty years' duration. It is not to be expected, then, notwithstanding the ap- of violations of the Constitution, of interference pearance of peaceful settlement, that the war with guarantied rights-but they are disunionwill be so soon brought to a close. The safety ists from choice. They owned slaves once of some European States, Austria, for instance, and, perhaps, of Lous Napoleon himself, requires the continuance of the war. Her course since the beginning of the war, though eulogized by the English press as full of perspicuity and wisdom, seems to us full of perils. She has placed herself between the grasp of they introduced it into the country and forced Hungary and Lombardy, and the indifference, and, perhaps, the hatred of Prussia, so that she | the Union rather than the constitutional toleracannot enjoy the benefit of freedom without running the risk of being endangered by her allien States or her discontented neighbors. to sustain herself against her rebel provinces. she is very apt to become, soon, the theater of a new revolution.

Such is, in our opinion, the reason why peace cannot be made without some conditions, un expected, unforeseen, but radical in their character. The political map of Europe cannot, with safety to the powers in existence, preserve its present limitations. It conceals within itself glowing volcanoes and unfettered tempests. If Lombardy finally yielded to the sword of Radetszky, it must not be forgotten that Hungary proved to be too strong a match for Austria. The same danger which threatened her in 1849-'50-a danger from which the interference of the Czar alone could save her-will be two-fold greater after a peace Austria is so well aware of the fact, that it is rumored in diplomatic saloons that she has consented to come to an agreement with Pied mont about Lombardy. The fact is, that her alliance with the Western Powers open to her policy quite an unexpected issue. We may well see the beginning, but who can predict the

Everything seems to favor the modern quadruple alliance in the prosecution of the war. France asks for a loan of five hundred thousand millions, and she receives subscriptions for an amount of over two billions. At the same time she is permitted to cross her army over Lombardy. England is recruiting forty thous and soldiers in Switzerland, and finds as many men as she wants to hire. On the other hand Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Minister, pronounces a speech at a dinner given on the 17th of the last month to the Turkish Ministers After having drank the health of the Grand Turk and his army, M. de Bruck says:

"On the Danube, the armies of the Sultan have defeated the Russians in every encounter; they have taught the Court of St. Petersburg how gloriously they could defend the rights of Turkey against Muscovite ambition.

"The same as the Western Powers-Austria will fight for the defense of the rights of Turd justice. Whatever the result may be, will be feared no more; she will be succomb-elle aura succombe."

tion of the guests, adds the Journa ople, was great; and the Vizier eligion's sake, forbidden to drink

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stances of the dinner, it is, nevertheless, true that Austria is placed in a position, which will make her bend on a side she may perhaps be reluctant to go at present. In fact we cannot deny that everything seems now to brighten on the side of the Allies. The admirable position of the French army so well described by the Courier & Enquirer, its discipline, order and countenance, seem to have infused a little confidence in the dejected spirit of the English press. The adherence of Piedmont on one hand, and the feelings manifested by Austria on the other, still increase their expectations. It remains now to see whether the news expected by the steamer Atlantic, due at New York on the day before yesterday, will confirm or destroy them.

"THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH." A pamphlet, with the above title, has bee re-published from editorials in the New York Tribune. The last number of the Southern Quarterly Review contains an able and learned review of this pamphlet, and condenses the substance of it into the following startling propositions:

"1. Slavery is a social sin, for whose continu ance all living under the same confederacy are morally responsible.

"2. The South desires the dissolution of the

"3. The North is then absolved from any obligation in morals or comity to maintain the

"4. The North produces more in value than the South. It is more prosperous and intelligent. It profits but little by its intercourse

"5. Since it neither comports with the mo

rality, comity, nor interests of the North to continue in the Union, therefore,

"6. The Union ought, in the opinion of the author of the North and the South, to be di-

The great difference between the New York Tribune and most of the Northern Abolition ists. Fanatics, and Disunionists is, that however infamous its sentiments, and however execra ble its designs, it gives them bold and honest utterance, while they assume disguises and practice frauds, in order to conceal their sentiments. The Tribune almost atones for the dishonesty of its opinions by its heroic expression of them. The others superadd to the vile

The Northern presses, and the Northern demagogues and Abolitionists, have harped much, and harped long, on Southern Disunionists and Secessionists; but here is a grave, wellconsidered, and regularly published Northern proposition, in the form of a book, for the dissolution of the Union.

When Southern men have talked of seces sion and disunion, it has been caused by the unconstitutional interference of the North with the fixed, established, and guarantied institutions of the South-institutions recognized and protected by the Constitution, an instrument formed both by the North and the South.

But here is a proposition-in the grave form of a book-from the North, in favor of disunion. That the opinions expressed in it have many advocates is inferable from the large circulation in the non-slaveholding States of the New York Tribune and the scores of abolition, freewaged during the last century, we will see that soil, incendiary, and disunion newspapers of those States.

These people cannot complain of oppres by selling, because they ceased to be valuable; and yet the greatest term of opprobrium that they can apply to Southern people is that they are slaveholders. The ignominy of slaveholding is so great in their eyes, that (although it on the South) they ask for a dissolution of tion of that institution.

Northern Abolitionists and incendiaries can not complain that southern people have violated And unless she leans on Louis Napoleon for any of their guarantied rights-they cannot support, unless she borrows French bayonets complain that southern people have violated the Constitution-but they want to destroy the Constitution and dissolve the Union because slavery, which they introduced, is protected by our great and sacred compact.

But we have not the space for further com ments on this book. In conclusion, we cannot do better than say with the able author of the review of it-" we would not sell our interest in it, (the Federal Union,) for any money de monstration, if, with the author of "Disunion in Disguise," we deemed it dishonorable in its associations, unjust in its policy, oppressive in its exaction; we could not for any pecuniary consideration consent to its continuance."

## PARTON'S LIFE OF HORACE GREE-

The January number of the Southern Quar terly Review contains a spicy, critical notice of Greeley's life. It is evidently from the pen of an accomplished writer. We extract from it the concluding portions: "The world is always anxious to read the

acts of remarkable men, whether good or bad. Carew, the Gipsey; Dancer, the miser; Lambert, the 'ton of man;' Buckington, the man without arms or legs, have all had their lives written. Literature, like zoology and entomo logy, has its descriptive history, and not only should the peculiarities of the nobler animals be chronicled, but the more infamous reptiles should be marked that they may be avo But it is not usual to see the chronicler of any except the more virtuous and distinguished men take so deep and enthusiastic an interest in the events of their lives. Mr. Boswell has created great mirth by his obsequious admira-tion of Dr. Johnson, and Boswell was to be pardoned as exalted admiration of this leviathan of literature. But when we look upon the sordid, ungenerous, unsocial, and repulsive character of Mr. Greeley, how can we account for the enthusiasm of Mr. Parton? Only by supposing that those qualities are present under such an exaggerated aspect as to command his admiration. The author and his subject are then congenial in their natures, and concurrent in their purposes, and the chief amongst these purposes is to create a slander-ous prejudice against the Southern States. We have felt the best wearons from the ve felt the best weapons from their ar mony, they are 'slings and arrows' only. The South despises them. They are thrown by cowards against a tower of proof. They are the petty missiles which the Lilliputians hurled against Gulliver, who picked them out of his

face with his handkerchief, was indifferent to

hands, as the stings of insects, but who, raising

himself above their assaults, and covering his

Mendez Pinto was but a type of thee! thou liar of the first magnitude!' Wickoff, who exaggerates in foreign countries the humiliating meanness of his own. Canot, an outlaw from the outraged laws of all nations, now consummating the shame of his crimes by the infam of their publication; or Greeley, who, born un-der the American Union, protected by its arms and laws, profiting by the intercourse with all its sections, seeks to turn his sectional enmity to profit, and connects his hopes of futu honor with the prostration of the rights, the destruction of the interests, and the sacrifice of the lives of his fellow-citizens? This question we cannot decide. But we shall await the sequel and appendix to the four biographies shall then see in what estimation men are held who vaunt their shameful practices as the incentive of patronage, and compete amongs themselves for the honorable meed of having committed more shocking enormities, mo mercenary meannesses, or a more ungrateful appreciation of that country whose power has protected, and whose wealth has rewarded

THE SLAVE RESCUE CASE AT MIL

We have already stated that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin had issued writs of habeas corpus in the case of Messrs. Booth and Ry craft, fined and imprisoned under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, for rescuing a slave from the hands of United States officers. The shameful proceedings which ensued, upor the removal of the prisoners from jail, are thus described by the Milwakee News, of the 31st

REIGN OF TERROR .- The performace of th fanatics on Monday morning in escorting Booth and Rycraft from jail are worthy the palmy days of Robespierre and Danton. The groan-ings and hootings before Judge Miller's were he effusions of weak minds; the conduct the crowd at the jail—or, more properly, of the leader of it—was marked with a feature of old-blooded atrocity at which even savage might cry shame. A son of Dr. Tracy, who lives immediately north of the jail, had died very suddenly that morning, rendering the be reaved mother frantic with grief, and over whelming the whole family with deep sorrow In this state they were assailed by a din o yells, music, and firing of cannon immediately at their door, which would have disgraced tribe of Hottentots. The Doctor came ou and stated the circumstances, and begged of them to desist, at least from firing the cannon. Without even the respect which brute anima character of their opinions and designs, the cowardice, and the infamy of treacherous conval of fanaticism suffered no abatement until the performers took up their line of march

through the streets.

These are the fruits of a fanaticism the "bit ter end" of which is not yet; and those of our citizens who, from a morbid and mistaken philanthropy, have countenanced or encouraged it, may have them presented to their own lips. The Milwaukee Sentinel, (Fusion Whig.) of

the same date, has the following: It being understood that the sheriff would start for Madison with his prisoners, yesterday morning, handbills were printed and posted about the city, during Saturday night, inviting the people to assemble at the county jail, at o'clock, Monday morning, to escort Messrs Booth and Rycraft to the railroad depot. Punc tually at the hour named, the church bells be gan to ring out a joyous peal and the cannon sent forth its thundering summous, and obedient to the signal, the people from all parts of the city came hurrying to the Court House

In a very few minutes nearly a thousand men had collected on the ground, and being marshalled in procession by Dr. E. B. Wolcott, with a band of music in a four-horse sleigh on the lead, and the sheriff, with his prisoners, in another four-horse sleigh, in the centre, the imposing column marched through Jackson, Wis consin, Spring, and Third streets, to the rail-road depot. As they passed Judge Miller's resi-dence, the band struck up "Jordan is a hard road to travel," and the procession groaned other points on the route, they gave repeated cheers. The morning was cold and tempestuous, the deep snow and driving blast disposing everybody to keep within doors. Nevertheless the turn-out was unexpectedly large; and the spirit which animated the entire assemblage nmistakable.

Arrived at the depot, Messrs. Booth and Ry raft, in obedience to the call of the multitude got upon the top of the cars, were saluted with thundering cheers, and briefly expressed their acknowledgments to their fellow-citizens for their countenance and sympathy. Shortly afterwards the train, drawn by two powerful locomotives, and with thirty or forty men on board, headed by the superintendent, to clear the track from the constantly falling snow started off for Madison.

From the Milwaukee News, of Jan. 30. THE SUPREME COURT-THE HABEAS CORPUS Case.—We have barely space to call attention to the following from the Madison Journal, of yesterday, partially stating the grounds of the ecision of the court to grant the writ of ha beas corpus in the case of Booth and Rycraft

"On announcing the decision of the court last Saturday, Chief Justice Whiton remarked that they had decided to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and that the grounds for his decision would be given in his opinion after the trial. Justice Crawford, who dissented from the decision, declaring the Fugitive Slave Ac unconstitutional, pronounced last summer, said that, assuming that act to be constitutional. the petitioners were entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, since no crime was alleged in the indictment under which they were convicted Justice Smith took a still more decided stand. and declared the Fugitive Slave Act unconst tutional, and therefore void, and that no indict ment could lay under it." Under this decision, the discharge of th

prisoners follows, as a matter of course

THE CHEVALIER WYKOPP. The London Times has made the Chevalier Wykoff and his book, "My Courtship and its Consequences," the subject of quite a long arsicle. Mr. Wykoff replies to the strictures of the Times in a late number of the Herald.

The following is an extract from his reply: "It has long been the habit of the English press to affect a well-bred horror of the 'scurrility' of the American journals; but if we may take these low expressions as proofs of their superior taste, it is clear they have something to learn before they presume to teach. The London Times, with its usual acumen and less vulgarity, has sought to effect its purpose by a bolder invention. In the war against the Emperor, it was only necessary in England to call a man a French emissary to make him an object of public detestation, and now-a-days it is sufficient to get up a cry of 'Russian agent' against any luckless foreigner, to expose him to the risk of the pillory. Hence the London Times designates the author of 'the little book. 'Courtship and its Consequences,' as one Nickoff, a Russian agent, employed to write for the American press, and seeks to ignore the fact of his ever having had any connection with Lord Palmerston or the Foreign Office of

England. The artifices of the Times and other jour nals to discredit me, now, by applying ugly epithets, and, then, by dubbing me a 'Russian agent,' may be very ingenious, as they are really amusing when exposed; but they will their warfare.

This most grateful thanks to the sador.

Which, then, of these standard works is entitled to the highest commendation? Barance made for the circum pum, of whom it may be said: 'Ferdinando' intention is to follow up, by literary and other long and eight feet high.

neans, my vindication in England, and to make known to the public there that I am only undeserving of the calumnies their jour-nals have circulated against me, but that if I was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment in an Italian jail, as they truly allege, it was done at the special deaire and through the open influence of the agents of the English government at Turin and Genoa, who had their instructions from home to that effect."

The Herald makes the following ironical omments on the Chevalier's publication.

"To sum up, as between the Chevalier Wikoff and the incredulous London Times, we come to these conclusions-first, that Wikoff the founder of the present alliance between England and France—Secondly, that Miss Gamble is responsible for the loss to us of another Bonaparte, fairly captured by Wikoff; and thirdly, and lastly, that Miss Gamble, in defeating the contemplated mission of Wikoff o Russia, is responsible for this dreadful Continental war. One word more. Wikoff is now here, and, bearing in mind his scurvy treatment at Genoa, let Lord Palmerston prepare for a belligerent alliance between the United States and Russia. Beware of Wikoff."

Supreme Court of the United States, THURSDAY, February 8, 1855.

Elias Merwin, esq., of Massachusetts, Colonel M. Thompson, of Washington, D. C. were admitted attorneys and counsellors of thi

No. 6. Marcelin Haydel, vs. Francois Du fresne. Error to the supreme court of Louisians. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said supreme court in this cause, with costs. No. 66. James B. Peck, et al, appellant, John Sanderson, libellant. This cause was argued by Mr. Cutting, for the appellants, and abmitted on a printed argument by General

No. 67. Joseph Jasigi, et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. James Brown, et al, trustee, &c. argument of this cause was commenced Mr. Bartlett, for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Merwin, for the defendant

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TURKISH UNWILLINGNESS TO FIGHT IN TH CRIMEA.—A letter from Constantinople says:
A singular scene was presented four days
ago at the Seraskierate. The Turkish troops who landed in the Crimea were under the com-mand of Suleiman Pasha and Halil Bey. Every Furk commenced their expedition with reluctance, for the fear was general that they would be sacrificed for the safety of the Allies, or at least hold a subordinate and degrading position. They landed, however, with great skill and promptitude, carrying on shore their tents with them, and escaping the terrible rains which caused such suffering among the unsheltered British troops. However they soon became tired of the kind of warfare, and would have deserted had they known where to go. Of course the Pasha was the most anxious of all to escape from hardship and danger, and his second in command was ready to follow any example of his superior. They both feigned sickness, went on board the Turkish Admiral's ship in Kalamita-bay, and returned to Constar nople. Whether they are comparatively poor men, and could not pay for immunity, or whether European influence was exerted for their punishment, is doubtful, but they have certainly received the reward of their cowardice. The mass of troops were drawn up in the court of the Seraskierate—the delinquent Generals were brought forward and addressed by the Seraskier in the most cutting terms. The Minister then turned to the troops and said,-"This is Suleiman, late Suleiman Pasha, and this is Halil, late Halil Bey; they deserted their army, and the Sultan has resolved to make their pun-ishment as exampls to all." He then ordered button to be torn from the fez of each and the epaullettes to be taken from their shoulders. shoulders. They were then informed of their sentence, which is seven years' detention in a fortress in the island of Candia.

ATTACK ON AMERICANS IN CHINA, - The account of a collision between the Imperialists and Americans at Shanhai. The Imperial ists attempted to enter some houses near the north gate. The American sentinel stopped them and called out the guard, and, the prope signal being given, a company of soldiers and marines were landed from the United States doop Vandalia, and marched to the ground. The Imperialists fired upon the Americans, and shots were exchanged, but finally, upon the appearance of a portion of the rebel army, the mperialists ran off.

Some of the Chinese papers have consider ble to say as to the "speculation" of a Yan kee who has agreed to recapture Fuh Shan from the rebels for \$100,000. It is said that the United States Consul will interfere to prevent the consummation of this agreement. The Hong Kong Register is of opinion, ho ever, that as several Americans have been al lowed to help the rebels in late skirmishes near Canton, it is not fair play to interfere when they are aiding the Imperialists.

THRILLING EXTRACT .- The Albany Dutch an gives the following as an extract from s forthcoming drama:

"You come from-"

"Yes. " And you go to-" "And you had a father and mother?"

And you had a sister?" " I did.

'And that sister's name was-"

"It was." 'And your name is-"

'The same as my father's." "I knew it. Rush to my arms. Again clasp my long lost brother! Again I do! Again! Again! Again! Ha! ba! ba!"— Faints, falls on the stage, rolls over, and shoots" a pistol at the prompter.)

Prince Demidoff, the divorced husband Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, it is stated in the New York Tribune, is now attached to the Rus-sian legation at Vienna, and has put his colossal fortune (\$200,000 a year) at the disposal of the Cza He keeps, at his own cost, agents in England, France, and Turkey, to look after the Russian prisoners and wounded, and to take care of their

The name of " La France" is to be given to on of the first-class men-of-war now building in Eng-land, to commemorate the cerdial and warm intiland, to commemorate the eerdial and warm inti-macy that now exists between that country and its French allies. The great screw three-decker, the Marlborough, of 131 guns, building in Ports-mouth dockyard, will be the vessel selected to re-ceive this name. She will be ready for launch-ing in March, and it is said the Empress of the French will, with the Emperor, be present at the launch, and perform the ceremony of naming her.

Mr. Forrest has presented Miss Lizzie Weston (formerly of Burton's,) with a magnificent diamond ring in token of his appreciation of her ability and merit as an actress, and for the excellent manner in which she supported him during his late Baltimore engagement, and particularly for her rendition of the character of Julie de Mor

temar, in "Richelieu."

A daughter of Mr. Conrad Hensler, of Bosto has made quite a brilliant debut in the opera Linda. She is only eighteen, and her voice a soprano of the richest tone.

The Crystal Palace a Public Market. Councilman Wendell proposes to metamorphise the Crystal Palace into a public market. At his suggestion the Committee on Markets is instructed to inquire into the expediency of the step. This is a good move. Its location, in five years, will be in the very centre of our wealthiest population.—New York Mirror.

The big snow drift in Illinois is eighteen mile

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The Expected Steamer Schastopol - Wallstreet-Breadstuffs and Provisions-Seward's Re-election - Mayor Wood's Re-forms-The English Opera Troupe-Miss Payne, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 6, 1855. The Atlantic is expected to-day with a week's ater news from Europe; but as she will probably be detained yet a day or so, on account of the prevailing westerly winds, and as the interval may be appropriate to detailing a few of the current topics of this locality, we shall proceed to give them, in the hope that they may tend, somewhat, to the edification of your intelligent readers.

First, however, we venture to say, that the steamer will not bring us the storming of Sebastopol. The Turks of Omar Pasha's corps were being shipped across from Varna to Eupatoria, and it was intended that they should move down from the north upon the flank of the Russians near or at Sebastopol, while the Allies assailed the town on the south side. It is very likely, however, that Menschikoff will anticipate these Turks, and make a descent upon them when they least expect it. He is between them and the French and English, and if he fails to demolish Omar Pasha, then you may give up Sebastopol. The Russians could spare 60,000 men to cleave up the thirty or forty thousand Turks in process of landing at Eupatoria; and if it is not done, the rear of Menschikoff and his road to his reinforcements and supplies, are closed up. We await the steamer.

Wall street is buoyant-specie is accumulating-money is easy. Causes-a reduction of mports-a suspension of shipments of specie to Europe-a great suspension of all kinds of business from the distrust of the present state of things; and the general hope of peace in Europe, and better times.

Breadstuffs and provisions, however, gradually going upward. Supplies are limited on both sides of the Atlantic, and the great granaries of Russia are closed to the rest of the world. There can be no permanent alleviation to consumers, until spring returns with its early vegetables to eke out the scanty stores of Western Europe and the United States. Admonish your farmers to appropriate every inch of available ground to breadstuffs and provisions the coming season. Virginia, rendered now accessible to tide-water by her railroads from the very heart of her mountain valleys, may realize millions of money from the products of the coming summer and autumn, if

We have just received the news of Seward's re-election to the United States Senate for six years, by a clear majority of two in the Senate, and five in the Assembly. Thus all the boasts. promises, and threats of the Know-nothings are scattered to the winds. There were men among them said to be pledged against Seward who voted for him. Had he required ten votes more, he could, we suspect, have had them. Mr. Seward may feel proud of the result; but where are our braggadocia Knownothings? Gone over to the anti-slavery alliance. We wish General Houston a good time with such Know-nothing associates as General Henry Wilson and W. H. Seward. If the General can stand in Texas and the South upon the Know-nothing platform as thus developed in Massachusetts and New York, he will, unquestionably, be the next President of the United States, Providence and the weather permitting. Good results, however, may be and General Wilson, in confirming to the South the fact that there is a coalition between the anti-slavery and Know-nothing parties of the North. And the Democratic Soft-shells, too, are said to be comprehended in the agencies of Mr. Seward's re-election. This is extremely

painful to think of, and we pause for a reply. En passant. What is the secret of the late gathering of the leading Softs in Washington? We have had various explanations here; but we are still somewhat in the dark. Was it really to prepare a Tammany Hall nomination for '56, or how? Can't you illuminate the poor outside Hardshells? They are mystified.

Mayor Wood is a perfect Hercules of reform. He has shut up the Sunday liquor shops and unlicensed dealers-reorganized the police, gone to work, with a will, upon the filthy streets and gambling houses, and is at present occupied with the hackmen, lottery offices, nock auctions, Peter Funks, pawnbrokers, swill-milk dealers, and other institutions that have been flourishing in New York for years past, like rank weeds in a deserted garden. Good, for Mayor Wood. Before the end of the year, at this rate, a stranger may visit New York without fear of being fleeced, poisoned, or assassinated.

The English Opera Pyne Troupe continue to flourish at the Broadway, while our other theatres are content, in these hard times, to make more moderate profits. Hope you will have an opportunity soon of hearing this Pyne Troupe. The Prima Donna, Louisa Pyne, is an accomplished vocalist, not inferior, but in some respects superior to Grisi herself. She warbles through the greatest musical difficulties, with the sweetness of a robin, and the enthusiasm of a veritable nightingale. She is not beautiful, and is yet a most charming and graceful little woman, bearing a strong resemblance, in the costume of the Princess Cinderella, to the early pictures of Queen Victoria in her royal robes. The best of all is, you can understand what she is singing about, and hence one important secret of the success of the troupe.

The weather is clear and intensely cold. UNCLE SAM

Sour Houses .- It is a question of serious mport to many in New York, whether or not soup houses are doing more good or harm. A

letter from that city says:
"Mr. Brace, whose labors for the poor h made his opinions bear great weight, published his sentiment that they have really injured society more than helped it. Those who think with him say that these public soup houses make dependence respectable, and that beggary has been increased very largely since they were opened. They say that some of the industrial schools are almost broken up by their means, and that thousands of children who were almost redeemed from their vagrancy, are sliding back to their old ways-begging from door to door

One of the novelties in London, as an exhibition, are a man, woman, and child, of the tribe of Niam. Niams, or tailed people, from Central Africa. Dr. Sexton lectures on them before crowds of visitors, three times a day. Ladies are

The Paris Press.

Mr. Walsh does not appear to entertain a high opinion of the Paris Press. He writes to

the Journal of Commerce:
Six of the principal Paris organs—the Moniteur, the Pays, the Constitutionnel, the Debats, Galignani's Messenger, and the Estafette are daily laid on my table before seven o'clock. A close inspection follows, and generally the quantum of authentic news and sound sense is lamentably small; menacing and acrimonious lectures for Prussia, encomiums (more or less ualified) for Austria-invectives against the Czar, predictions of speedy Russian discom-fiture in the Crimea—tautology, endless on the

broadest scale. Summing up the latest war news, Mr. Walsh

The Turkish and Russian operations on the Danube cannot be deemed of consequence at this juncture. We may be grateful to Prince Menschikoff for the latest advices from the Crimea. On the 8th inst., the state of affairs before Sebastopol had undergone no change, except in a heavy fall of snow, and two successful sallies against the British and French trenches. The besieged were rather more who pledged themselves for the reduction of the fortress by the first of the year, forgot the caution as to positive assurances, which ans of the press usually acquire. Admiral damelin, the ex-commander of the French fleet, who has returned to Paris, protests that he cannot venture to predict the upshot.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE UNITED STATES TIMES, Weekly Newspaper to be published in Washington City.

The undersigned, expecting soon to retire from he position he has for some time held as Superin tendent of the United States Census, intends to devote himself to the control and management of the REVIEW, of which, for the last nine years, he has been the editor and proprietor, and to the publication in the City of Washington of a weekly newspaper with the above title.

The material for this paper will consist, in part of selections or extracts from articles admitted into the REVIEW, but mainly of other original lite rary, educational, industrial, and miscellaneous matters, including digests of the current events of the day, home and foreign; the proceedings of Congress and the acts of the Government; lite rary and scientific sketches and essays upon leading and popular topics; biographical sketches of public men; digest of official reports, State and Federal; the state of the markets in the several large cities; the progress and prospects of crops; supply, demand, prices, etc.; the increase of the country as shown by statistics, bringing down those of the National Census always to date.

The object will be, through careful editoria management and a large and well-selected cor respondence, to establish at the seat of government a Family Newspaper which shall be adapted to the wants of every community; imparting musement and information, and political, only to the extent of maintaining the institutions of the country and defending the rights and sovereignty of the States.

The City of Washington, from the advantage which it presents for obtaining material of every kind, through the action of the Smithsonian Insti tution, the Patent Office, and the National Agri cultural Convention, etc., and the several Bureaus and Departments of Government, from its conti guity to the large commercial cities, from the extended, exciting, and all important interests that concentrate upon it, is, perhaps, the most eligible location for such a journal, and ample guarantees of its success have already been received. It wil be printed in folio for the convenience of binding and similar in style to the New York Albion

Terms: \$2 PER ANNUM, in advance. To Clubs, of 10 SUBSCRIBERS, at one post office

\$15 in advance. To Subscribers of DEBow's REVIEW, not in arrears, the Review and Times together, \$6 in

In order to increase the usefulness of the Re-VIEW, which has now acquired a very extensive circulation, it will be enlarged from 112 to 140 or 150 pages, and otherwise improved by additions editorial assistance and an able corps of contribu

A monthly historical digest of events will be embraced in its pages, valuable for future refer-

The subscription price of the REVIEW will re main at \$5 per annum, but for the convenience of the large class of persons who may not desire the whole work, or who imay only solicit information upon one or more of the subjects to which it is devoted, it is in contemplation to make a separate publication of the matter relating to Agriculture; another of that relating to Manufactures; a third to Internal Improvements; a fourth to Commerce; and a fifth to Education and Letters. These publications will be but departments of the whole work, and may be subscribed for separately at \$1 per annum each. They will appear monthly in handsome periodical style, of from twenty-five to thirty-two pages; constituting an annual octavo volume of 360 pages each, showing at a single view and in a condensed form the whole results, within the year, in the particular department, in sur own country and abroad, as the Review itself will show them in all of the departments of industrial and the statements of industrial and the statements. try and enterprise.

The Office of DeBow's REVIEW will remain as

before at New Orleans, though a branch will be located at Washington, which will be also the main office of the other Journals, and may be addressed at all times in regard to them. particular address of the editor, whether Washington or New Orleans, will be furnished from time to time, in the work. J. D. B. DEBOW. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1854.

DEBow's INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, three handsomely bound volumes upon the Progress and Wealth of the United States, 1,800 pages royal octavo, double columns, clear print, library edition, may still be ordered. Price \$6 delivered

JOHN H. BUTHMANN, Importer and Dealer in Wine, Brandy, Clgars, &c. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets, has received his full stock and assortment of the above, consisting in part of-Madeira, Sherry, Port of various grades, Cham

pagne, in quarts and pints, different brands.

A great variety of Rhine Wine, some of

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Also, St. Peray sparkling red and white Claret at prices from \$3 50 per dozen to the highest order. And numerous other kinds of Wine.

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ATER YEARS, by the Author of "the Old House by the River."

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD Co., EALED PROPOSALS FOR THE

Grading, Masonry, and Bridging of forty three and a halt (434) miles of this road, will be received at the Office of the Company until three o'clock, p. m. on the 15th day of February next.

The maps, profiles, plans, and specifications, will be ready for inspection on and after the 5th day of February

day of February.

The Metropolitan Railroad is designed to extend from the cities of Washington and Georgetown to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by an easy and direct route, connecting with the latter road east of the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac river, and making a saving of distance on the first ninety miles of the present traveled route from the Capitol to the Western and Northwestern

States of forty-five miles.

Proceeding from the point of intersection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the route extends to the City of Frederick, and, passing tends to the City of Frederick, and, passing through the richest agricultural districts of Maryland, terminates in the City of Hagerstown, where it connects with lines of railroads, now in operation, extending to Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Central Bailroad, etc.

The portion of the road for which proposals are now invited, extends from the westerly line of the District of Columbia (3\frac{3}{2}\text{ miles from Georgetown)} to the City of Frederick. Proposals will be received for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of forty-three and a half miles.

The work is generally of a medium character for this part of the country, with some heavy cut-ting (in earth and rock) and bridging; and every

ting (in earth and rock) and bringing; and every facility exists for prosecuting it vigorously and with economy at all seasons of the year. The country is elevated and rolling, well watered, and remarkably healthy.

The time conditioned for the completion of the ontracts will be from one to two years.

Any further information desired by persons proposing for the work, will be furnished at the office,
or may be had by addressing the President of the
Company by letter, prior to the day of letting.

By order of the Board of Directors:
FRANCIS DODGE, President.
EDMUND FRENCH, Chief Engineer.
Dec 29—2awt5thFeb

THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE

SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE Will take place at the Smithsonian Institution Washington, D. C., on the 8th of February,

1855. THIS Institute was founded on the 31st of

THIS Institute was founded on the 31st of August, 1852, for the promotion and encouragement of Manufactures, Commerce, and the Mechanic and Useful Arts.

The Contributions to the Exhibition are already numerous, and every indication is afforded of a full and most interesting display. The arrangements are made upon a grand scale. The main hall and other apartments of the Smithsonian Institution set apart for the purpose are admirably adapted therefor, and are supplied with everything conducive to the safety, convenience, and comfort of contributors and visiters, while the approaches from all parts of the city have been greatly improved.

proaches from an parts of the conjugate greatly improved.

Persons twenty-one years of age, and friendly to its objects, may be admitted to membership of this Institute; if between the ages of fourteen and twenty one, they may be admitted as junior mem-bers. The former are required to pay an initiation fee of \$1, and \$2 per year thereafter; and the lat-ter an initiation fee of \$1, and \$1 per year there-

For the benefits of the School of Design, members and junior members are charged \$1 extra per season of four months.

All members are entitled to the privileges of the Exhibition. Members' tickets each admit a mem-ber and one lady, or a member and two children, or the wife of a member and two children; and

per and one lady. Other persons are required o pay for tickets as follows: 

sonian Institution, is open daily from 9, a. m., until 5, p. m., where all business connected with this enterprise will receive prompt attention. Written communications should also be addressed to the undersigned.
THOMAS C. CONNOLLY.

MRS. COWDEN CLARKE'S new Novel.
The Iron Cousin, or Mutual Influence, by
Mary Cowden Clarke, author of "The Complete

Tegg's Dictionary of Chronology.
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VILLION, AND OTHER TALES, by A VILLION, AND OTHER TALES, by the author of Olive, The Head of the Family, The Ogilvies, &c.

A Year of the War; by Adam G. De Gurowski. Harper's Story Book, No. 2.
Feb 1 3 R. FARNHAM.

UROWSKPS YEAR OF THE WAR. A Year of the War, by Adam G. De Gou owski, a citizen of the United States. Just published, and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S,

READY MADE CLOTHING at reduced Prices.—As the season is advanced we have determined to sell off the remaining portion of our winter stock at greatly reduced prices, therefore gentlemen wishing to consult economy in purchas-ing fine Overcoats, Talmas, dress, frock and busi-ness Coats, black and fancy Casshmere Pants, vel-yet, silk, satin and merino Vests, Undershirts and Drawers, and all other ready made garments of

ine quality, will find our present variety to be as well assorted as in the beginning of the season, with the advantage of much lower prices.

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inperior acticle for plastering, white coating, and hard finishing.

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N. B. Special attention paid to the repairing to ne watches by W. W. Hollingsworth. Apr 2